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The Rothschilds, Freemasons, and Illuminati

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6/3/2015

The real power behind the United States is the Rothschild banking family, which can trace its roots to 1743 when Moses Amschel Bauer put the red hexagram above his doorway.

That was also the year his son Mayer was born in Bavaria. In 1760 Mayer would change the family name from Bauer to Rothschild after that red hexagram sign ('Rot is German for 'red' and 'Schild' means 'sign').



Symbol of the Rothschild Family

Mayer Rothschild continued his father's money lending business and also got into the business of hiring out Hessian mercenaries to foreign countries at war, resulting in vast profits for the family. Loaning to governments directly was the logical next step, mainly because it was more profitable than loaning to individuals.

After all, a nation's taxes were much more likely to come through and pay the debt than an embattled businessman's profits. Seeing a way to control world governments

Montana Blog

by Greg Strandberg

This Montana history blog is working its way up through time.

It began in March 2013 with the early geology of Montana and continues on toward recent Montana history. Currently we're edging up into the 1990s.

If you'd like to read more about Montana, check out my old 2014 Montana Election Blog (/2014-montana-election-blog.html).

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through debt, Rothschild thought up a system based on the Rabbinical Jewish book, the Talmud.

The Kingdom of Israel and the Star of David

Talmudists are Jews that follow the teachings of the Talmud, which is one form of Jewish law, and one that many have claimed is anti-Christian and sexually immoral.

The nation of Israel was created in 1948 with a new flag showing the Star of David, a symbol that had come about in the 1600s and which the Zionists adopted as their symbol in 1897.

The Star of David is misleading, as King David never had a star symbol. His son, King Solomon, used the symbol when he ruled the Kingdom of Israel during the 900s BC, however, and that's where we'll begin.



Map of Israel, c 800 BC

The symbol is an ancient sign of “magic, witchcraft, sorcery and occultism” as well as the casting of horoscopes and reading of the zodiac.

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Solomon was thought to have turned away from God, which led to Israel's destruction. One of the reasons for that may have been the use of his star symbol, which was associated with Remphan, an ancient Egyptian 'star' god.

The symbol was also that of the worshippers of Moloch, a god of the Ammon people, who were a neighboring nation of Israel in the 900s BC.



Map of Kingdoms around Israel, c 800 BC

Moloch encouraged child sacrifice, typically by the parents. Solomon had many temples built for his foreign wives, and "pagan abominations" were worshipped there, including idols to Moloch.

The star symbol, or hexagram, helped with this. It had six points that formed six equilateral triangles, something that allowed the insides to form a six-sided hexagon. This leads to 6 points, 6 triangles and 6 sides...or 666, the mark of the beast.

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All of this was associated with Moloch, or what we'd today consider Satan. Moloch was a false god that tempted Solomon, leading to the downfall of Israel, the Babylonian Captivity, and subsequent exile of the Jewish people, both those that were innocent and the idolaters.

How it happened was that Israel fell apart into two different countries in 930 BC, the Kingdom of Israel to the north and the Kingdom of Judah to the south. Sometime in the 720s BC the Assyrians invaded the Kingdom of Israel and defeated it.

The Assyrians hung on until 605 BC and the Israelis in Judah did the same until the Babylonians swallowed up their state about fifteen years later. At that point the Jews found themselves exiled until Assyrian king Nebuchadnezzar conquered Jerusalem in 586 BC, setting the groundwork for the Jews' return in 539 BC.

The continued journey of the Jewish people is much too long of a story to explore here, but elements of their story are important to our own, and important if we're to understand how the world truly operates today.

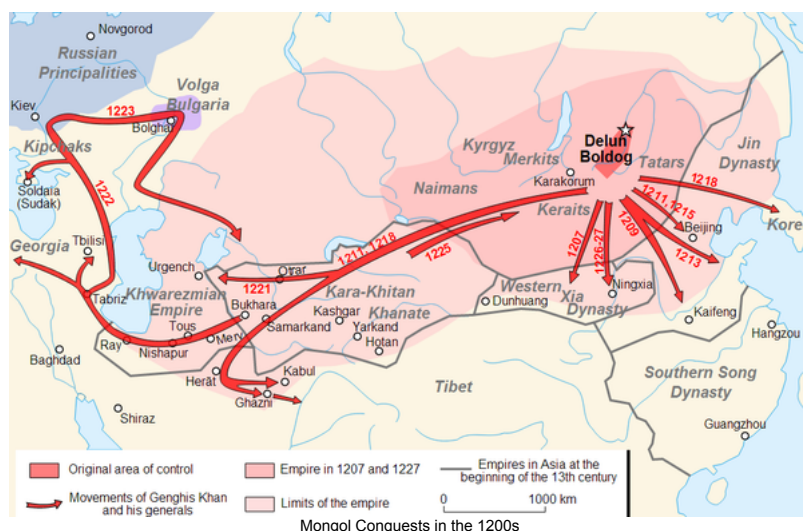
In the 1200s AD the Mongols were pouring out of Asia and killing or enslaving all that they came across. Part of their enslavement was mental more than anything, and consisted of converting to the Jewish faith.

Many that converted didn't want to, and these people became the basis of the Ashkenazi Jews, a group that many believe rejects Jesus and accepts Satan.

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The real power behind the Ashkenazi Jews is the Rothschild banking family, which can trace its roots to 1743 when Mayer Bauer was born in Bavaria. That was also the same year his father had put the red hexagram above their doorway. Seventeen years later they'd be known as the Rothschild family.

Many believe the Talmud is the opposite of the Torah. While the Torah worships God, the Talmud worships Satan, they claim. Rothschild used a twisted form of the Jewish Talmud to create satanic teachings that formed the basis of his secret organization, the Illuminati.

In 1776 the organization was complete and Rothschild used his associate, Adam Weishaupt, to infiltrate the Continental Order of Freemasons so that Illuminati doctrine would appear in their lodges all over Europe, and later the world.

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The History of Freemasonry



Freemasonry can trace its origins back to 1400 BC when the Egyptian Pharaoh Akhenaton built a temple in El-Amarna that became the first “mystery school,” a place where “human sacrifice and mind control were common” with “initiation rites identical to those of modern Freemasonry.” Akhenaton was also the pharaoh that moved Egypt from polytheism to monotheism, a system of worshipping just one god. (Henderson, p 159; Gould, p 13)

It would be nearly a thousand years later that those mystery school ideas came to Greece. It was during the time of Erechteus, who was known as the “earth-born king of Athens” and was raised by the Greek goddess Athena, so it's claimed.

From the Greek world the ideas circulated, heading to the Romans to become the “Mysteries of the Mithras,” or sometimes “Mysteries of the Persians.” Those ideas lasted

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from about 68 BC to around 500 AD. They changed considerably during that time, and two dominant schools of thought developed – the Serapis and the Mithras.

The Serapis spread east toward Persia while the Mithras spread west toward the fledgling nation-states of Europe, both eventually incorporating aspects of Christianity. Serapis was eventually suppressed in Rome in 391 but it morphed into Zoroastrianism in Persia. Mithras slowly took on more of the aspects of Gnostic thought in the West. (Gould, p 23-5)

As the Dark Ages took hold after the fall of Rome in the mid-400s the old mystery school ideas morphed with Christianity and eastern belief systems to take on the rudimentary form that Freemasonry has today.

The secret society continued up through the time Charlemagne was named the first Holy Roman Emperor in 800. The first mention of a Freemason temple on official records was in York in 926 under King Athelstan. Freemasonry also began to take on influence from the Jewish mysticism as it cemented itself into the Kabala around 1100. (Gould, p 34).

In 1620 we have records of Freemasons in London, and a short time later a strong sect rose up in Scotland. It wasn't until 1717, however, that modern Freemasonry came into being, at least that's the accepted version. Many Freemasons will claim their belief system goes all the way back to King David in Israel and the Temple of Solomon, and it's likely there's some truth in that.

It wasn't until 1717, however, that four lodges in Great Britain formed together to become the first Grand Lodge of England. These were the first official Freemasonry lodges, and America saw its first in Philadelphia in 1730.

Thirty-nine men signed the American Declaration of Independence in 1776 and thirteen of them were

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Freemasons, or 33%. America has had many presidents that can call themselves Freemasons. “Every US President since FDR has been a 33rd Degree Illuminated Mason, except Ronald Reagan,” who Dean Henderson says, “was given the honorary title, and John F. Kennedy, who was assassinated.” (Henderson, p 159)

Henderson was educated at the University of Montana and was a reporter for the Montana Kaimin. He’s written extensively on the Freemasons and world banking in his book Big Oil and Their Bankers in the Persian Gulf.

Freemasonry is a complex society with thirty-three degrees of advancement. “To achieve advancement to one higher degree, members are asked to spit on a cross,” Henderson tells us. “Those who refuse are congratulated while those who accept are advanced to the next level because they did what they were told.”

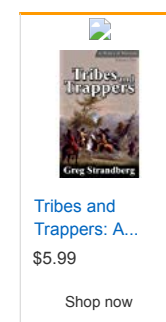
What’s more, each Freemason Lodge is officially warranted by the British government, meaning all Freemasons the world over are swearing fealty to that nation when they give their vows and say their rites. Henderson gives us an idea of how the organization operates:

“Lower level initiates don’t know this darker side of Masonry and spend their time planning circuses and parades, ostensibly to divert people’s attention from Illuminati plans for global dictatorship...the most corruptible men advance to the higher degrees of Masonry.” (Henderson, p 158)

Freemasonry wasn’t popular everywhere, however, and a lot of that had to do with the fact that well-off and wealthy men always seemed to be members. In 1822 Czar Alexander had banned Freemasonry from Russia. It’s rather ironic, as a Russian would give us the Freemason connection to the Knights Templar.

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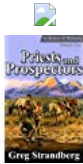


The Knights Templar

The Knights Templar is another organization involved, and one that has grand designs on the world. The Templars were influenced heavily by Gnostic thought and the world knows about their crazy schemes because of an event in 1884. That's when a Russian general's daughter, Justine Glinka, paid 2,500 francs to Joseph Schorst, a member of a Freemason guild in Paris, to obtain a book called Protocols of the Wise Men of Zion.

That French Freemason guild was in reality the Knights Templar sect known as the Priory of Sion, which had been created in 1099 on Mount Zion in Jerusalem to "guard such relics as the Shroud of Turin, the Ark of the Covenant, and," Henderson tells us, "the Hapsburg family's Spear of Destiny which was used to kill Jesus Christ as he hung on the cross." (Henderson, p 122)


Most of that loot, if any of it even existed, was seized from beneath Solomon's Temple during the Crusades and then secreted back to Europe for safekeeping. Henderson gives us an idea of why this was done:



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"To preserve the Holy Grail bloodline, or Sangreal, of Jesus Christ which they believe is carried forth by the French Bourbon royalty, the Merovingan family. The Priory of Sion elite believe Jesus faked his death with the help of certain herbs, then married the administer of those herbs, Mary Magdalene. The Priory believes the couple fled to southern France and had numerous children. During the 5th century, the theory goes, Jesus' descendents married into the Frank royalty from which France takes its name, thus creating the Merovingan dynasty." (Henderson, p 122)

The Priory believes that Jesus eventually died in Kashmir, Pakistan. (Henderson, p 218) His bloodline – the Holy Grail – lives on, however, and it's through the Hapsburg line. The Hapsburg family started on the Habichtburg estate in Switzerland in 1020.

They were in charge of the Holy Roman Empire until its demise in 1806. From its ashes rose the German Confederation and the Hapsburgs continued on until 2011 when their 640-year family line officially came to an end with the death of Otto von Hapsburg. (Henderson, p 472)

Sion is thought to mean Zion, which itself means Jerusalem in ancient Hebrew. The Knights Templar didn't care about Judaism, however, except to use it to cover up their economic activity. Even securing the holy land of the Middle East didn't really interest them; it was securing its resources and its trade potential.

All throughout history the small strip of land that became Israel in 1948 had been used for trade and commerce and travel. It was still, with oil being the main commodity, and the Knights Templar and Rothschilds used the religious aspects of Judaism to secure the land they needed.

If people in the world, including many disgruntled world leaders, lashed out at Judaism, so much the better – it

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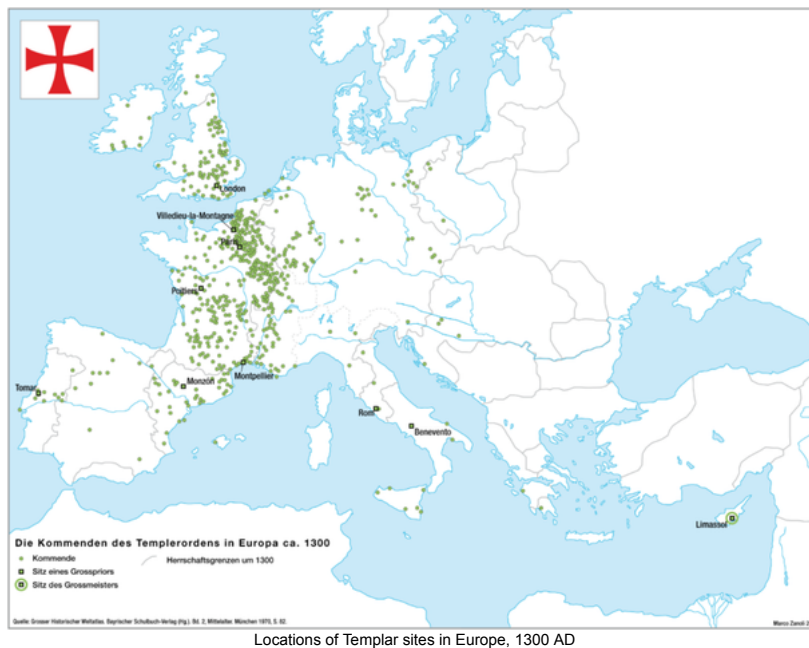
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would only distract more from the true motives, global financial control through trade, finance, and commodity markets.



Locations of Templar sites in Europe, 1300 AD

The Templars consolidated their power by legitimizing usury so they could lend from their banks. By the 1200s they'd used their extensive wealth from the Crusades and banking to buy 9,000 castles across Europe.

They controlled a magnificent fleet of ships from the French port of New Rochelle and bought the island of Sicily in the late-1100s from Richard the Lionheart, though it was later overrun by Turks in 1798.

So powerful and so wealthy did the Templars become that in 1307 the king of France and the Pope both teamed up to discredit the group, saying they used black magic and necromancy. It took place on Friday, October 13, and ever since then that day has had a bad connotation.

By 1864 the book Justine Glinnka had bought was printed up in another book and then the same happened in the 1890s. By then, however, the authorities weren't happy to hear about this, and the Russian author was arrested and tortured. The Illuminati was taking over, consolidating



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power, and secrecy was becoming the order of the day.
(Henderson, p 124)

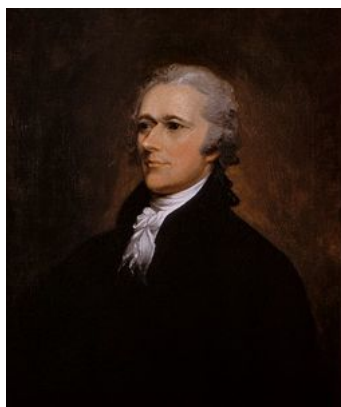
The Rothschilds in America

As the years went on, the Rothschilds became more daring. In 1785 they had plans in the works to start the French Revolution, but when those plans were discovered by the authorities, the Illuminati were kicked out of Bavaria. The country went so far as to send warnings to all the major European states about the Illuminati, but they were ignored, and Rothschild was now safe in Frankfurt.

Their plans for the French Revolution went forward after all, and that allowed them to stop the Catholic Church from issuing taxes as well as create favorable new banking laws through the new nation's constitution.

By 1791 Rothschild was extending his reach to America, where he convinced Alexander Hamilton to set up the First Bank of the United States with a 20-year charter.

In 1812 Mayer Rothschild died, but his family was large enough to continue – he had five sons and five daughters and an immeasurable quantity of wealth, enough so that he could hold Prince William IX of Hesse-Hanau's \$3 million personal fortune in safekeeping.



Alexander Hamilton, 1806

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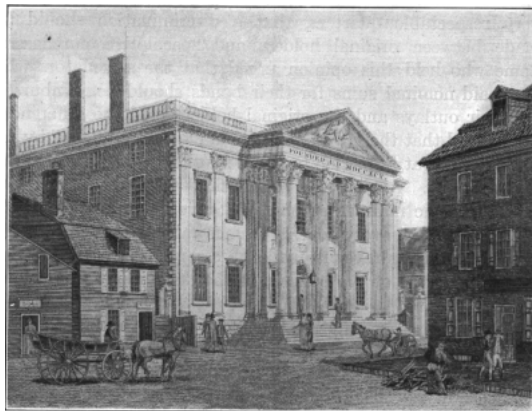
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More Rothschilds would come and go, but their economic power and vision of a new world order under Satan remained. When the First Bank of the United State's charter was up in 1811, Congress refused to renew it.

This angered the Rothschilds, who called for America to be brought back to "colonial status." Using loaned Rothschild money, England declared war on the United States, starting the War of 1812.



The idea was to bankrupt the young nation, which had little money and was looking at costs of \$10 million for just 1812 alone, mainly because 10,000 men suddenly had to be raised to fight the invading British armies funded by a group of secretive, debt-hungry bankers.



The First Bank of the United States in Philadelphia, 1799

Congress was able to provide the funding through increased customs duties but in 1813 revenues were only going to be \$17 million for the country, while costs would be \$36 million.

Republicans had control of Congress, and they didn't want to raise taxes so that meant more borrowing, \$19 million worth. By 1814 the country was looking at another \$30 million budget deficit and by 1815 estimates put that at \$56 million.

It was clear the war could not continue and both sides sued for peace, meeting in the Flanders city of Ghent in September 1814, just two months before the Congress of Vienna began meeting to settle the Napoleonic Wars.

They talked for five months, and it was agreed a Second Bank of the United States would be created. The Treaty of Ghent was signed on Christmas Eve 1814 to cement the deal.



The Signing of the Treaty of Ghent, Christmas Eve, 1814 by Amédée Forestier

It was the end of the Napoleon's reign in Europe and Nathan Rothschild had bought up as many British bonds as he could, selling them about a year later at a 40% profit.

After that his family, centered in the major financial capitals of Europe, did their best to buy up all the various government bonds right when issued, selling them off to their network of brokers at an inflated price while still paying the initial offering price to the governments.

They cornered markets and saw their wealth grow exponentially. So too did the tightness of their family, as historian Niall Ferguson explains in his book *The Ascent of Money*:

"As their numbers grew from generation to generation, familial unity was maintained by a combination of periodically revised contracts between the five houses and a high level of intermarriage between cousins or between uncles and nieces. Of twenty-one marriages involving descendents of Nathan's father Mayer Amschel Rothschild that were solemnized between 1824 and 1877, no fewer than fifteen were between direct descendents." (Ferguson, p 88)

Most critics lamented the Rothschild's Jewish heritage, and the family used that anti-semitic thought to further their own ends.

In time it became a shield from their critics, those that knew their true power. That lay in their war-making abilities, a pursuit dependent upon finance and debt. "Without wars," Ferguson writes, "nineteenth-century states would have had little need to issue bonds."



The Second Bank of the United States in Philadelphia, c 1827

America had issued a lot of bonds during the War of 1812, and total costs for the war were \$158 million for the young nation, with the army and navy eating up \$90 million of that.

The total cost of interest on the money borrowed came to \$16 million and long-term veterans costs equaled \$50 million. Instead of paying off the modest national debt of \$45 million that had existed in 1812, the country now was looking at a national debt of \$127 million in 1815.

To the Rothschilds, it didn't matter if the war was won or lost, or even who was fighting. Either way, there would be debt, and interest on that debt, and they'd profit. Nations would lose, and citizens would suffer, but the bankers would have their way of life.

They had their way with America, for another national bank was created, allowing them unfettered access to the

nation's money supply through their power to control lending and interest rates.

It would take until 1835 for the national debt to be paid off completely, the first and only time that occurred. It was President Andrew Jackson that did it, and he was also the person to kill the second Rothschild bank in the country, the Second Bank of the United States.



Andrew Jackson, 1824

The Second Bank of the United States had started under another 20-year charter in 1816 and that came to an end in 1836. Before that, Jackson had consolidated the remaining \$75 million of debt held by the states and done everything he could to pay it off as fast as he could, depriving the Rothschild's of the interest they so thought they deserved.

In retaliation for Jackson's closing of the bank, Rothschild agent Nicholas Biddle "cut off funding to the US government in 1842," which sent the country into a recession, or panic as they were still called. (Henderson, p 462)



Nicholas Biddle, c 1830s

Jackson was a military man, one who'd won the Battle of New Orleans in the closing days of the War of 1812. He knew what he was up against, had ran on the 1832 campaign slogan "Jackson and No Bank," and he prided himself on 'killing the bank,' as he was fond of saying of his veto to renew the bank's charter.

"You are a den of vipers," Jackson had said of the bankers. "I intend to expose you and by Eternal God I will route you out."

God may have disproved of the bankers, but the Vatican did not.

In 1831 Pope Gregory XVI borrowed £400,000 from the Rothschilds, or the equivalent of \$43 million in 2014 dollars. James de Rothschild "became the official Papal banker," Gerald Posner writes in his book *God's Bankers*, and this proved "a lifeline to the church."

Back in America, Jackson said there would "be a revolution by morning" if the people knew what the bankers were doing to them. In 1832 he said that "foreign stockholders" controlling our currency were "more formidable and dangerous than the naval and military power of the enemy." (Henderson, p 461)

This resulted in an assassination attempt on January 30, 1835, though the assassin's gun misfired. Jackson's will didn't, and his desire to see the foreign-owned and controlled bank's end only intensified. So did the nation's,

and Jackson's successor, President John Tyler, also refused to sign a new charter for the bank.

Back in Europe the Vatican became more entwined with the Rothschilds. In 1848 Gregory's successor, Pope Pius IX, borrowed 50 million francs from the Rothschilds, or \$10 million.

By the end of that year it was determined that the Vatican was 142 million francs in debt to the Rothschilds, or about \$30 million. This comprised 40% of the church's total debt.

Unlike the popes, all American presidents were able to keep their financial house in order, even Lincoln when he ordered the printing of Greenbacks during the Civil War instead of borrow from foreign banks or allow another on American soil.

The National Banking Act had been passed in 1863, however, which created yet another private bank, this time under the guise of issuing war bonds. Lincoln said during his second presidential campaign that he'd veto the bill, but an assassin's bullet took him before he had the chance. (Henderson, p 462)

By 1899 the wealth of the Rothschild family was £41 million, which "exceeded the capital of the five biggest German joint-stock banks put together," Ferguson tells us. (Ferguson, p 88)

Still, they hungered for more. All the presidents after Lincoln had kept Jackson's pledge not to have a bank, all that is, until Woodrow Wilson swept into the White House in 1912 on a divided Republican ticket more than a united Democratic ticket.

The following year saw the third and current Bank of the United States form, the Federal Reserve, which was passed with the Federal Reserve Act on December 23 of that year.

Congressman Charles August Lindbergh of Minnesota, the famous aviator's father, called it the "greatest crime of the ages."

The Federal Reserve was a private company, and one that had no reserves of currency. Its origins lay in the banking crisis known as the Panic of 1907.

President Teddy Roosevelt had signed the Aldrich-Vreeland Act in 1908 to study the causes of the Panic of 1907. From it came the National Monetary Commission, which was tasked with investigating what caused these banking panics that were becoming so prevalent in modern society.

The result was a secret meeting with the leading bankers of the day, including Benjamin Strong, adviser to J.P. Morgan and eventual first president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, at Jekyll Island in Georgia, the rich conclave many wealthy Montanans knew so well.



Jekyll Island in 1900

Also called the Millionaires Club, the club was founded in 1886 and included some of the wealthiest families in the country like the Morgans, Rockefellers, and Vanderbilts.

Montana's Marcus Daly was a member, as was railroad tycoon and patriarch of Montana's Hi-Line, James J. Hill. Railroad financier E.H Harriman was another, and together these men benefited from Rothschild banking money when it came to funding their operations and expansion.

These rich industrialists and bankers came up with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which would become the leading bank of the Federal Reserve System, the institution and framework that was hammered out over those three years following the Panic of 1907. Now they just had to get the president to sign it the idea into law.

The Untermeyer Blackmail

Perhaps Woodrow Wilson didn't want a new national bank, perhaps he wanted to keep things as they had been since Jackson's days. There's a good chance that he couldn't have even if he'd wanted to, however, and an incident during his very first days in office illustrates this.

Wilson was visited by Samuel Untermeyer of the Guggenheim, Untermeyer, and Marshall law firm. Untermeyer was well-known in the Democratic Party, had advised the government on interpreting and enforcing income tax law, was also involved in anti-trust legislation.

He believed in government ownership and helped prepare the Federal Reserve Bank Law, the Creighton Bill, Federal Trade Commission Bill and other legislation that limited the power of the trusts. That day, however, the man had something else on his agenda.



Samuel Untermeyer, 1932

Untermeyer had three letters that Wilson had written to a woman he'd been having an affair with while he was still at Princeton. Untermeyer informed Wilson that the woman's husband wanted \$40,000 to keep the affair quiet.

Wilson, however, didn't have the money. Luckily for him, Untermeyer offered to pay the money himself, so long as Wilson agreed to let him pick the first Supreme Court pick that came Wilson's way. It was agreed, and as a result Louis Brandeis was appointed, someone that was very influential in Wilson's decision to put America into WWI.

Having world wars was very important to the Illuminati, the secret society that the Rothschild's had created back in 1776. Nothing created more long-term debt obligations than war, and no form of debt was more secure than that backed by taxpayers.

It's a lot to swallow, the truth. The Illuminati knew it would be, so that's why they set up the Anti-Defamation League in 1913, so that anyone speaking out against the Rothschild's or the Illuminati would be labeled as anti-semitic, anti-Jew. All the while, however, the nation has suffered, and slid ever more into debt.



The Federal Reserve Bank of New York

The Federal Reserve Act of 1913 was signed into law by Woodrow Wilson on December 23, 1913. For the first time in 135 years the United States had a national bank. Before Woodrow Wilson had put the nation in war, the country had but \$3.6 billion in national debt. By 1918 that was \$14

billion and in 1919 it was \$27 billion.

Things settled down after that and the debt was actually paid down all through the 1920s, to \$16 billion by the time of the Crash.

Interest payments of 2.5% would run to \$400 million a year on that level of debt, any bankers' dream come true. For the Rothschild's that's exactly what it was, and the clandestine banking family was fast becoming one of the most powerful players on the world stage, and one that hardly anyone knew about. They controlled the Federal Reserve and Montana began to suffer soon after.

The House of Morgan

J.P. Morgan died in 1913, the same year both the Federal Reserve and the Rockefeller Foundation were formed. Morgan was the closest America had come to a national bank from the time the Second Bank of the United States closed in 1836 and the Federal Reserve opened in 1913.

The House of Morgan can trace its roots back to 1838 when George Peabody, a business associate of the Rothschilds, founded it. In this regard, the House of Morgan was nothing more than the American wing of the Rothschild's banking empire. (Henderson, p 450-1)



J.P. Morgan in 1881

When Morgan got control of the nation's gold in 1895, he had control of the business climate. Mergers began to pick up pace as businesses started to swallow one another. In

1897 there had been just sixty-nine mergers but by 1899 there were 1,200, an increase of 1700%. All of this allowed the power of the corporations and the banks that funded them to expand, something that created the Eight Families. (Henderson, p 452)

The Eight Families

The Eight Families are the Goldman Sachs, Rockefellers, Lehmans, and Kuhn Loeb's of New York, which is the American side. The European side consists of the Rothschilds of Paris and London, the Warburgs of Hamburg, the Lazards of Paris and the Israel Moses Seifs of Rome.

Benjamin Strong was the first Governor of the New York Federal Reserve Board, the most powerful of all the Federal Reserve's banks, and someone closely allied with the Eight Families. What this meant for the country is spelled out very well by Dean Henderson:

"The 1913 creation of the Federal Reserve fused the power of the Eight Families to the military and diplomatic might of the US government. If overseas debt went unpaid, the oligarchs could now deploy US Marines to collect their money. Morgan, Chase and Citibank soon formed an international lending syndicate." (p 452)

We've already discussed the Rothschilds, a family that was very close to the Kuhn Loeb's. The family of Kuhn Loeb came about in 1785 when the family teamed up with both leading banker Jacob Schiff and the Rothschilds. The Schiff/Loeb relationship was cemented in 1865 through marriage.

In 1867 Kuhn, Loeb & Co. was founded with Jacob Schiff in charge. The firm had been based in Ohio but moved to New York and did well in the merchandise business. As the 1880s started they, like many first looking for easy investments, got into railroads.

Kuhn Leob had been the banker for Edward Harriman, one of the main moves and shakers in the American railroad industry. After battling J.P Morgan and James J. Hill, Schiff was able to gain control of the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1901.

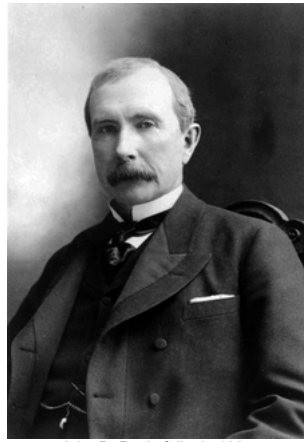
By 1911 they'd joined with the Rockefellers to take over Equitable Trust Company, the precursor to Chase Bank. They also partnered with the Warburgs during this time and married into the Goldman Sachs and Lehman families. (Henderson, p 465)

The Warburg family was a Venetian banking family of the 1500s, one that came to prominence in 1814 after teaming up with the Rothschilds.

The Rockefeller Family can trace its origins to John Davison Rockefeller, who was born in 1839 in New York. The family eventually moved to Ohio, and it was there that Rockefeller got involved with oil in 1863.

By 1870 Rockefeller had started Standard Oil of Ohio with an initial investment of \$1 million, making it the largest corporation in the country. When the Panic of 1873 hit, Rockefeller bought up many smaller oil producers and by 1877 he controlled nearly 90% of oil production in America.

By the 1880s Standard Oil trust was formed and the company began to expand overseas, particularly Europe and Asia.



John D. Rockefeller in 1885

The Rockefellers made it through the trust busting days of the 1890s, the Panic of 1893 (<http://www.bigskywords.com/montana-blog/montana-silver-and-the-panic-of-1893>), and into the new century. Standard Oil was so large by that point, and had so many offshoots, that it was virtually unstoppable.

The Rockefellers had enormous wealth as well, and \$100 million of that was funneled into the Rockefeller Foundation in 1913 to “promote the wellbeing of mankind throughout the world.”

The Lazard family came on the scene in 1848 when Alexandre, Lazare, and Simon Lazard started Lazard Frères & Co., a New Orleans firm that specialized in dry goods. They were successful and in just a few years branched out to both New York and San Francisco. The family profited handsomely from the American Civil War and moved into banking before branching out to their native France and then into England.

By this time the real power behind the business was Alexander Weill, a family cousin. Over time these “Houses of Lazard” had much influence and like the other families, they began to build connections to other powerful businessmen and industrialists. It was in Paris that the Rothschild connection was made, in 1897 when the family joined the Rothschild bank.

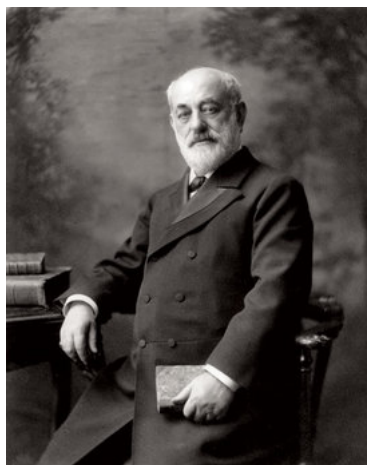
Philip Lehman started Lehman Brothers in 1850. The

Lehman family can trace their roots back to Bavaria in the early-1800s, and specifically Abraham Lehmann, who was a cattle merchant.

In 1844 Abraham's son, Henry Lehman, came to America and settled in Alabama. In 1847 his brother Emanuel Lehman came over and then in 1850 brother Mayer Lehman came over. That was the year they changed their name to Lehman Brothers.

The brothers got heavily into cotton and profited handsomely during the Civil War. Following that they moved up to New York, in 1870, to start the New York Cotton Exchange. By 1906 Lehman Brothers had partnered with Goldman, Sachs & Co., beginning a decades-long relationship in stock buying that proved extremely lucrative for both families.

Samuel Sachs was very good friends with Philip Lehman. Goldman Sachs first started as a bank in New York in 1869. Marcus Goldman had been the man behind it, and in 1882 his daughter married Samuel Sachs. By 1885 the firm had changed its name to Goldman Sachs & Co. and started striking it rich with paper products.



Marcus Goldman in 1900

Israel Moses Seiff was born in 1889 in England. His father had come from Lithuania and done well at business, giving the younger Seiff a good start. From there the Seiff family got into banking and was heavily active in the Zionist Movement to see a Jewish state started in the Middle East.

There are twelve Federal Reserve branches, named:

- . N.M. Rothschild of London;
- . Rothschild Bank of Berlin;
- . Warburg Bank of Hamburg;
- . Warburg Bank of Amsterdam;
- . Lehman Brothers of New York;
- . Lazard Brothers of Paris;
- . Kuhn Loeb Bank of New York;
- . Israel Moses Seif Bank of Italy;
- . Goldman Sachs of New York;
- . Rockefellers's J.P. Morgan Chase Bank of New York.

We know these banks are in control as J.W. McCallister, an oil insider associated with the House of Saud, wrote as much in his book *The Grim Reaper*. He also revealed that the Saudi Royal Family owns 80% of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, the most powerful in the American wing of the international banking system. (Henderson, p 451)

Federal Reserve Impact on Montana

The Federal Reserve played havoc in Montana. Over six years from 1920 to 1926 there were 214 banks in Montana that went under, half of all in the state, and more than anywhere else in the country.

On top of this there were 20,000 mortgage foreclosures in Montana from 1919 to 1925 and that meant half of the people in the state lost their land, and often homes.

The problem was that Montana had too many banks, plain and simple, and the reason for this was the Federal Reserve, the third Rothschild-controlled bank the country had seen, and the one that would do more damage than the

other two combined. In 1917 alone forty-one new national banks came to Montana, often competing with state banks in towns of just a few hundred people.

Those on the East Coast saw the writing on the wall and took their money out fast. About \$30 million fled the state as investors back East took what they could before losing it all. Montanans weren't so lucky, and 11,000 farms failed as mortgage debt soared to \$175 million. Montana had more bankruptcies than anywhere else in the country.

The Federal Reserve never forgot its mission to help Americans because that was never its mission. Its mission was to take as much wealth from the American people as possible to benefit the Rothschild family and their cronies.

Moneyed interests back East took a 'rape-and-pillage' attitude toward Montana, something they'd developed in the booming mining days of the 1880s and 1890s and one they'd continue to push in the 20th-century and on into the 21st.

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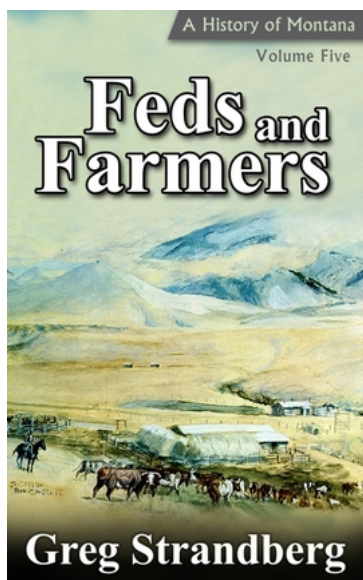
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(<http://www.amazon.com/Feds-Farmers-History-Montana->

Five-ebook/dp/B013CSO17O/ref=asap_bc?ie=UTF8)

You've just read an excerpt of my book,

Feds and Farmers: A History of Montana, Volume Five

(http://www.amazon.com/Feds-Farmers-History-Montana-Five-ebook/dp/B013CSO17O/ref=asap_bc?ie=UTF8).

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PJ Armour

1/16/2016 11:32:41 pm

This was REALLY interesting, fascinating, and educational. Thank you! It's nice to see someone who has obviously studied history exhaustively. Thank you!

Greg Strandberg

1/16/2016 11:38:01 pm

I'm glad you liked it.

Greg Strandberg

2/12/2016 04:43:08 pm

I just ran across this site that has great information on the Rothschild banks around the world:

<http://beforeitsnews.com/alternative/2015/10/complete-list-of-banks-owned-by-illuminati-rothschild-family-3235204.html>

James

4/28/2016 10:05:31 pm

excellent information.

I have known about these husks and their domination but it is always good to see others spreading the truth.

Greg Strandberg

5/24/2016 12:32:35 pm

Thanks, James, and sorry for the late reply - I get so many spam comments on this post from groups posting their "join the Illuminati" phone numbers that I often don't check for real comments.

I would like to add that there is a wonderful documentary on YouTube that explains the history of the Illuminati all the way back to Egyptian times and right up to 9/11 and through to the terrible atrocities happening in the Middle East now.

It's over 2 hours long, very detailed, and broken down into short chapters that discuss things like the Bilderburg group, the Council on Foreign Relations, and all the key players that I mentioned in this post.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aNRSeeooFzE>

Dennis

5/24/2016 03:24:57 pm

Wow. Extremely well put together, Greg - even relatively laconic. The past 2 weeks have seen me becoming fortunate in finally putting the contemporary with the esoteric (i.e, Rudolf Steiner, etc.) history together of how we got exactly to this point at which we are now and really gain an understanding that can withstand questions - interrogations sometimes(: This is at least the fourth "synopsis" (clearly with the same main sources but others as well) that I keep finding myself "linked" to. This one, however, seems to be the most concise and complete. Thank you, Greg.

Greg Strandberg

5/24/2016 04:54:15 pm

Thanks, Dennis. I get about 1,000 to 1,200 views on this article each month. At least some people are starting to look, starting to wonder why our world is so messed up...and who profits because of that.

The next step after identifying the problem is developing strategies to get rid of it.

The Occupy Wall Street Movement was a start, the Bernie movement is a continuation, and all the alienated people that are flocking to Trump is another example.

People know that things are not right. They're ready to listen. Soon they'll be ready to act.

Greg Strandberg

6/14/2016 12:16:01 pm

Lot of renewed interest in this article in the wake of the Orlando Nightclub shooting.

Remember, strange and fishy things have happened in America before, and many believe 9/11 was one of them.

It goes back further, however, with the Gulf of Tonkin, that day in Dallas in November 1963, and of course that day in Hawaii in December 1941.

Here's a good look at Pearl Harbor and what we knew before, as well as the sailors that may have been needlessly sacrificed:

<http://www.bigskywords.com/montana-blog/why-didnt-roosevelt-stop-pearl-harbor>

Jerrold Weissman (<http://MontanaFats>)

6/19/2016 01:00:53 pm

Poor and very selective researched. There are books and research out there to support almost any conspiracy theory. Your selected sources are rife with them. Your understanding from the article about the FreeMasons, Knights Templar, The Rothschild family etc. are some of the things the Nazi researchers used as their Wannsee Conference. Leopold Von Ranke, a great historian, emphasized that the only way to write and understand His Story, is to examine original documents only. The conspiracists cited use their conclusions written first and flesh out what they want to see as a reason for the conclusions. Sad!

Greg Strandberg

6/19/2016 01:44:01 pm

Sorry you didn't like the article, Jerrold.

Tens of thousands of people have.

Shane

7/23/2016 10:39:17 pm

Wow, I just read a novel. It was writte brilliantly. Hats off! Please write more of this

Greg Strandberg

8/7/2016 08:38:44 am

I'd just like to thank everyone that's visiting this article. It gets read about 2,000 times a month. I'm closing the comments, however, as Nigerian spammers put about 5 spam comments on it a day and Im sick of removing them. Thanks!

Greg Strandberg

2/20/2017 11:34:02 pm

Comments are once again open, but they will be moderated before they appear. Thanks!

Athiq

2/26/2017 10:28:03 am

well explained 🙌🙌

Greg Strandberg

3/20/2017 06:52:30 pm

Here's an interesting article from Salon, dated March 19, 2017, with title and subtitle listed here:

Paranoia, conspiracy theory and a plan to make America great again: The Illuminati panic of the 1790s

America was under attack from shadowy foreign conspiracies and imaginary enemies — when John Adams was president

<http://www.salon.com/2017/03/19/paranoia-conspiracy-theory-and-a-plan-to-make-america-great-again-the-illuminati-panic-of-the-1790s/>

Comments are closed.
